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RESOLUTION ON THE ROLE OF LABOR IN
 BUILDING SOCIALISM -- Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo,
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The great social, political, and economic change in the development of Bulgaria which commenced on 9 September 1944 and which was headed by the working class in alliance with the working peasants brought with it a radical change in the role and objectives of the labor union. An uncompromising enemy of the old bourgeois regime, the labor unions became a mighty bulwark of the people's democratic government, which is successfully performing all the functions of the proletarian dictatorship.

Under conditions in which the working class is the ruling class and the labor of the past which occupied a subordinate position under capitalism is replaced by planned organization and free labor for oneself, for one's own state, and for the socialist transformation of the country, the successful realization of that rule of the working class is not possible without unified mass labor unions that strive to enroll in their ranks all workers without exception, educate them politically, mobilize them and bring them into the work of building socialism, and train them as organizers and administrators in production and government.

The most important role of the labor unions under the conditions of proletarian dictatorship, therefore, is their organizational-economic and educational role, their role as a school for Communism. Lenin and Stalin teach, and the experience of the

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socialism established in the USSR brilliantly confirms, that only the labor unions, with their regular care for the worker in production and outside it, can be the primary school that implants organizational habits and political education in the broad masses, of the workers, including the most backward ones. The labor unions can fulfill this role of theirs only if they lead the working class in the work of Socialist transformations, guide ~~the~~ ^{the} creative endeavors of the most [politically] conscious strata of the workers, and by diligently spreading the latter's experience and setting them as an example gradually raise the broad masses up to their level.

After 9 September 1944, then, the labor unions took on new objectives. Constituting a strong bulwark of the new Socialist social and governmental structure and including in their ranks an evergrowing portion of the working class, the labor unions engaged in an even greater mass organizational and political education of the working class and in drawing its members into the administration of the state and the national economy. They undertook to educate the working class and all the working people to a new socialist attitude towards labor, the state, and cooperative socialist property. They strove to mobilize the workers for fulfillment and overfulfillment of the national economic plans, increase in labor productivity, strict economy in the use of materials, reduction of production costs, and improvement in the quality of production and extensive Socialist competition. They worked for a gradual and constant improvement in the social and material situation of the working

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class and all the workers.

The labor unions have been engaged in fulfilling these new objectives of theirs since 9 September 1944.

The labor unions took an active part in the struggle to consolidate the people's democratic government, in the Fatherland war against the Hitlerite enslavers, in the establishment of control by the workers over production and distribution, in the restoration of national economy, which had been shattered by fascism and Hitlerite rule, and in the successful fulfillment of the Two-Year National Economic Plan.

The labor unions are taking an active part in the struggle to fulfill the Dimitroff Five-Year Plan. They selected and trained many blue-and white-collar workers, who took over the nationalized enterprises in 1947 and are now successfully managing them.

The labor unions also had a large share in the measures and efforts to raise the material and cultural level of the working class and of all the working people.

Faithful to the brotherly union between the workers and the working peasants, the labor unions provided and continue to provide devoted personnel from the ranks of the working class to help the farm workers' cooperatives further consolidate themselves organizationally, economically and politically and to help in the socialist reorganization of the Bulgarian village.

Learning from the experiences of the Soviet workers and

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their labor unions, the Bulgarian labor unions are more and more successfully taking the lead in the many diversified creative endeavors of the working class and are enrolling the blue-and white-collar workers in socialist competition. The number of workers who operate a number of machines at a time, who apply the speed-up method in mining, who apply the speed-up method in lathe work and masonry, who are engaged in the heavy freight traffic, who are members of the "hundred-thousander" movement, or the thrift brigades, who work in high-quality production, etc, is constantly increasing.

As a result of all this there are emerging from the ranks of the Bulgarian working class the Bulgarian stakhanovites, thousands of men and women shock workers, distinguished ~~and~~ ^{and} excellent blue-and white-collar workers, that is, the fine new personnel of socialist labor, the Dimitrov prize winners, who are today the pride of the entire nation and who serve as an example to be copied by the entire working class and the working peasants.

Educated by Georgi Dimitrov, the Bulgarian labor unions have always been and are now a faithful detachment of the international revolutionary worker movement. They are very active workers in the ranks of the World Federation of Labor Unions and also in the fight, led by the Soviet labor unions, against the criminal dissenting attempts of the Anglo-American agents, that is, the rightist Social Democrats and the followers of Tito.

The Bulgarian labor unions participate most actively in the great USSR-led fight of all the working people against

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the imperialist instigators of a new war, in defense of the cause of peace, democracy, and socialism.

But the progress of the building of Socialism in Bulgaria and the successes achieved in speeding up her industrialization and in ~~the~~ transforming her agriculture on a cooperative basis now make it necessary that the labor unions take an even more active part in the mobilization and organization of the workers for the building of Socialism.

The people's democratic state and its guiding and planning role in the entire national economy are becoming better consolidated with each day that passes. The victorious march of Socialism is pulling more and more capitalist elements out by their roots, and their resistance is bringing up an intensification of the class struggle. The prosperity of the working people is increasing. The labor activity of the masses is showing a sharp increase simultaneously. The movement for socialist competition and shock work and the activity of the followers of the Soviet innovators are constantly expanding and are becoming an ever stronger driving force of the socialist society that is being built.

The large-scale socialist construction, hitherto unknown in Bulgaria, which is now in full swing, requires the mass participation of the workers. For the building of Socialism the efforts of all the workers are needed.

Here Socialist competition is of vital importance. The further all-around development of socialist competition and shock

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work, their extension and strengthening throughout the whole national economy, the encouragement of prize winning workers and the increase in their numbers, the transmission of their experiences to the masses of the workers, the resolute fight against bureaucratic perversion and conservatism in socialist competition and against the old-fashioned and petty-bourgeois habits -- these are the principal aims now; the success of Socialism in Bulgaria depends on them.

Therefore the principal task of the labor unions at present is to tackle the problems of production with increased energy, to take in hand and to encourage the movements of the shock workers and the innovators, who are following the example of the Soviet Stakhanovites in Bulgaria, and to increase the importance of their role as organizers of socialist competition, as a basic and constant method for educating the workers and the working people and for enrolling them in the fight to solve the problems connected with the building of Socialism.

Notwithstanding the unquestionable considerable achievements of the Bulgarian labor unions, in a number of cases they are still unable to cope with some of the tasks confronting them. Socialist competition and shock work very frequently come up against bureaucratic attitudes and red tape and indifference and non-appreciation on the part of labor union officials and especially on the part of economic department officials. The labor unions have not yet entered fully into the fight for the broadest possible development of socialist competition and for the

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mobilization of the masses against bureaucracy and the bureaucrats and against the petty-bourgeois habits surviving from the past. The labor unions do not cultivate sufficiently in the minds of the working people the idea that they are their own masters,^{that} they are working for themselves and for their own state.

The labor unions still do not always succeed in providing leadership as they should for the numerous creative endeavors of the working people, in developing them to a maximum, and in assuring unlimited possibilities for the development of the labor enthusiasm and will to work of the masses. There is still inadequate study and application of the experiences of the stakhanovites, innovators, and shock workers in production, which is an important condition for increasing the skill of the workers, for increasing the productivity of labor and for assuring a continued progress in the fight to fulfill the economic plan. The experience and the knowledge of technicians and engineers are not adequately used for this purpose and for the mastering of the technical methods.

Production conferences, which provide a tried and tested method of bringing the workers into the administration of production and of the enterprise, of selecting new economic personnel, and of exercising extensive criticism of the weaknesses in the work of the administration and the economic management, are not resorted to sufficiently and their activity is not reorganized to fit the tremendous role which they are called upon to play in the development of socialist competition and shock work.

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The labor unions show important weaknesses in the part of their work relating to the improvement of the material and cultural standards of the workers and in the measures they take to satisfy their everyday needs. Arrangements have not been made yet everywhere for the participation of the labor unions in the groups planning and managing production, and the problems of improving the material and cultural lot of workers and their housing are not closely coordinated with production objectives.

Collective labor contracts are not given the attention they deserve as a basis for the work of the labor unions in the struggle to fulfill and overfulfill the production and economic plans and to improve the situation of the blue-and white-collar workers in the enterprises. The measures taken to insure mass participation of the blue-and white-collar workers in the checking of contracts are unsatisfactory. Not all the available and latent reserves and possibilities are utilized for the fulfillment of collective labor contracts. In many places the measures taken to protect workers on the job are intolerably inadequate. The struggle to strengthen labor discipline is not carried on everywhere with the necessary energy.

The cultural educational work of the labor unions is exceedingly inadequate.

Many labor union executive bodies have not eliminated the remnants of the bureaucratic and formalistic method of administration, permit violations of the principle of electing labor union officials, do not report regularly to the workers, and do not encourage broad criticism and self-criticism in the

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ranks of the labor unions. Some labor union members still have not been able to rid themselves of the idea of equal remuneration for labor. Also the work of systematic explanation among the new, unconsolidated groups of the working class has not reached the necessary level.

The principle of single administration in the enterprises is not strictly observed everywhere, for there have been cases of crude interference in the work of the administration and attempts on the part of party and labor union bodies to "manage" enterprises through "triumvirates," and the role of the workers and the assistance of Party, labor union, and youth organizations have been ignored by enterprise administrations.

In many cases Party organizations underestimate the importance of the work of the labor unions and do not see to it that the union organizations are given constant guidance, do not extend adequate assistance in the proper selection of labor union administrative personnel, permit frequent changes of officials and thereby contribute to the violation of the labor union democracy while in other cases they take the place of the union organizations.

The successful progress of the building of Socialism in Bulgaria, made possible by the assistance and invaluable support of the great USSR, imposes on the labor unions the duty of reviewing their entire activity thoroughly, eliminating quickly all weaknesses and defects pointed out to them, and reorganizing their work radically and speedily by directing all their attention

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to production and construction and to the labor activity of the masses and their creative endeavors. Socialist competition and shock work must become the principal basis of all the production activity of the labor unions. This is now the main objective of their work in the enterprises.

In order that the existing weaknesses and defects in the work of the labor unions may be speedily eliminated and in order that their role and authority as a "school for administration, school for economics, school for Communism" (Lenin) may be raised to a higher level, so that the basis of their entire production activity will be socialist competition and shock work, the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party considers necessary the implementation of the following measures:

I. FOR THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST COMPETITION AND SHOCK WORK

Productivity of labor must be increased continuously so that state plans can be fulfilled and over-fulfilled in all their indexes. All things considered, high productivity of labor is the decisive factor for the success of the new social order. This condition can be realized only with the participation of the broad masses of the workers. The basic ways for enrolling them in the struggle for constant increase in the productivity of labor are socialist competition and shock work.

The labor unions must always provide leadership for the efforts of the masses and must make socialist competition and shock

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work the regular method for mobilizing and enrolling the workers in the struggle to increase the quality indexes in the obligatory fulfillment by each enterprise of the state plans in accordance with the set nomenclature and variety to achieve ever larger savings in labor, materials, fuel and power, to use machines to their full capacity, and to improve quality and radically reduce production costs, as a basis and a guarantee for the further improvement of the material and cultural situation of the working people in Bulgaria.

In order that socialist competition and shock work may be developed in all their aspects and with all-out efforts, the following things will have to be done:

1. The work of the enterprise production conferences must be radically reorganized.

The most important way to bring the blue-collar workers into the administration of the enterprise and to secure their active participation in competition is the production conference. Through these conferences the personnel of a given enterprise, department, shift, or brigade check on the work of the administration, deliberate on the production program, discover the mistakes and defects that have been permitted, and help straighten them out through the labor organization, the Party organization, and the economic state offices. The production conferences are called and conducted by the labor organizations, and the participation of the administrative and technical management in these conferences is compulsory.

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The labor organizations must always make careful preparations for these production conferences, must see to it that every opportunity is provided for the criticism of defects, for the presentation of creative ideas, and for the support of these ideas, must attend assistance to rationalizers and inventors, and must see to it that the valuable proposals made at these meetings for the improvement of production and the work of the administration are acted upon.

The back bone of the production conferences must be the shock workers and the shock work brigades in enterprises, departments, and shifts. All the blue-and white-collar workers must be drawn into the work of the production conferences. The attention of these conferences must be directed mainly to improving the quality of production, eliminating the causes of defective production, preventing wasteful use of materials and electric power, and providing for the best possible use of the machines.

2. The remnants of formalism and of the bureaucratic and red tape approach in the organization and conduct of socialist competition on the part of Party and labor union organizations and administrative officials, must be eliminated completely, thus obviating the necessity of last minute speed-ups.

Party and labor union organizations and leaders must lean even more boldly on the initiative, experience, and constructive criticism of the masses, must assure active, effective,

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and daily direction of socialist competition and shock work, and must extend constant and concrete assistance to those participating in competition and shock work for the fulfillment of their production pledges.

3. There must be a more intensive effort to study, publicize and apply systematically the experiences of the Soviet and Bulgarian stakhanovites, innovators, and prize winners in all sectors of socialist construction in Bulgaria.

The network of schools and courses must be extended, and all other means of increasing the skill of the workers must be utilized, and for that purpose the experience of engineering and technical personnel must be used efficiently. The entire working class must be brought up to the level of the prize winners.

New personnel must be drawn from among the workers and trained as administrators of enterprises, chiefs and assistant chiefs of shops, and foremen and for work in other responsible positions in production.

Labor unions must increase their efforts to get skilled personnel from the ranks of youth through the plant and factory schools and courses and must pay more attention to the necessity of enrolling more women in industry. At the same time, the old specialists, and more especially the young ones, must be educated in the socialist spirit, and all the necessary conditions must be provided at the enterprises for joint work beneficial to the nation.

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4. The participation of the labor unions in the administration of production must be extended.

While labor union officials are not permitted to interfere in the everyday work of enterprise administration, the labor unions are required to participate in the management of production and in the preparation of economic plans, in which they must take into consideration the worthwhile proposals and suggestions made by (blue-collar) workers at the production conferences.

The Central Committee of the Party draws the attention of Party and labor union organizations to the necessity of carrying on a resolute campaign against the enterprise managements' bureaucratic perversions of the principle of single administration and against the attempts at interference in the administrative and technical managements of enterprises on the part of labor and Party leaders.

In connection with this, the Central Committee of the Party considers that the further existence of the so-called "triumvirates" in the enterprises is undesirable, since they are by now becoming an obstacle to the application of the principle of single administration and are taking away from the Party organizations their obligations to exercise control over the work of administration in the economic enterprises.

5. There must be ever broadening application of the socialist principle of remuneration of labor according to its quantity and quality. Shock work and stakhanovite work should be encouraged and rewarded.

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The labor unions are required to explain that the general interests of the state and the individual material interests of the workers are best served by the system of remuneration of labor according to work done; they must contribute to the most extensive and effective application of this system, must carry on a determined fight against any kind of equalization, and with the help of the prize winners in production must assist in the elaboration and application of a graduated system of norms.

The labor unions must systematically and constantly explain to the blue-and white-collar workers that it is only through a high labor discipline and only by complete fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the production plans that the material and cultural welfare of the workers can increase steadily, and they must also explain that the problems of improving their material and cultural situation are inseparably connected with the production objectives.

6. A more resolute struggle must be started, with the wholehearted participation of the entire working class and working people, for strict economy in the use of materials, fuel, electric power, and time, and a merciless war must be waged against any kind of waste and irregular spending of public resources.

7. Together with the struggle to strengthen labor discipline there must be an intensification of the uncompromising fight against any and all manifestations by individual economic and state offices of bureaucracy and indifference towards the workers; great vigilance must be exercised to assure strict observance of the labor laws of the country.

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One of the principal tasks of the labor union is to take measures for the protection and safety of workers on the job and for the constant improvement of the housing and sanitary conditions under which the blue-and white-collar workers live. They must work constantly for the improvement of working conditions, supervise the observance of labor legislation, and show their interest in the everyday needs of blue-and white collar-workers.

8. The proper fulfillment of collective labor contracts must be assured through constant and active control by the entire body of production personnel, so that these contracts will be transformed into a mighty weapon for the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of production plans and for the further improvement of the working and living conditions of the blue-and white-collar workers.

As bilateral obligations, the collective labor contracts must be strictly fulfilled by both parties, that is, by the management and by labor unions and all the blue-and white collar workers.

9. The most adequate and appropriate use of the state and social insurance funds in the interest of the working class and the national economy must be assured.

All tendencies toward, and manifestations of, equalization must be eliminated. Preference lawfully goes first of all to the stakhanovites, the shock workers, the rationalizers, the innovators, and the steady and disciplined workers, that is, to those who conscientiously fulfill their production assignments.

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II. FOR THE FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF THE TIES BETWEEN THE LABOR UNIONS AND THE MASSES.

The universal expansion of socialist competition and shock work require a radical improvement in the organizational activity of the labor unions and a broadening of their relations with the masses of the workers.

In order to accomplish this, the following things must be done;

1. The elements of formalistic and bureaucratic work methods in the offices of the labor unions must be speedily eliminated, together with any tendencies to aloofness and sometimes even isolation from the masses of the workers, complacency, and lack of initiative.

The masses of the workers, and especially the working youth, must be drawn into labor union work. The labor unions must direct their efforts to the creation of a large group of activists around each labor union organization or union group in the enterprise, department, shift, or brigade, must make certain that these activists get regular training, and must work diligently to improve their skill and political background.

It is necessary that new personnel from amongst the stakhanovites, the innovators, the shock workers, the prize winners in production, and from the ranks of the non-Party workers, the prize winners in production, and from the ranks of the non-Party workers, the youth, and the women be brought

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into responsible work in all the units of the labor unions.

Dimitrov Youth League must intensify its participation in the labor union movement.

The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party recommends to the Federation of Labor Unions that it take strong measures in 1952, through schools and courses, to train qualified administrative personnel.

2. Real labor union democracy and widely expanded criticism and self-criticism must be assured in the labor unions.

Labor union democracy and wide criticism and self-criticism in a labor union organization represents one of the most important means for checking up on the labor union, administrative machinery, for systematically improving its work, for training personnel, for rectifying the mistakes that have been permitted to occur, for fulfilling the principal tasks confronting the labor unions, and for giving the labor union organization closer connection with the masses. The entire activity of the labor unions must be carried on by persuasion and must seek its support in the initiative of the masses of the workers.

Violations of the principle that the administrative bodies of the labor unions are to be elected by the membership must not be tolerated; all the officials, from top to bottom, must be regularly elected.

In view of the fact that the regular rendering of ac-

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counts to the rank and file is an important way to strengthen their ties with the masses and educate them in socialism, the leadership of the labor unions, including the central committees, are unconditionally required to make periodic reports on their activity to the membership, the blue-and white-collar workers.

3. The ties between the labor unions and the workers in the farm cooperatives must be strengthened.

The labor union organizations at the state farms and machine-tractor stations must be strengthened, and more active assistance must be given in the work of strengthening the farm workers' cooperatives organizationally, economically, and politically. The labor organizations should transmit their experience in the organization of labor and of socialist competition to the Farm Workers' Cooperatives and should ^{farm} culture-for-the-masses brigades to visit the farm workers' cooperatives and especially assume patronage of the cooperative farms.

III. FOR THE POLITICAL ENLIGHTENMENT AND CULTURAL ACTIVITY OF THE LABOR UNIONS

Political-enlightenment and cultural work among the blue-and white-collar workers must be intensified and improved to the greatest extent possible. For this purpose the following must be done:

1. First of all, the labor unions must rid themselves of any tendency to underestimate the importance of this work and must consider it one of the principal tasks before them.

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2. All the political-enlightenment and cultural work of the labor unions must be directed mainly towards instilling and developing a conscientious socialist attitude in the workers towards production and towards the new socialist labor.

The political-enlightenment and cultural-education work of the labor unions must be very closely connected with the organization of socialist competition for the fulfillment of economic assignments, must give a socialist education to the workers, especially the new workers, must help in the work of overcoming the petty bourgeois habits, attitudes, and prejudices surviving from the past, and must drive the idea home among the workers that "they are not workers for the capitalists, but for their own state and their own class; this idea is an enormous driving force in the development and perfection of our industry" (Stalin).

The labor unions must intensify their work to instill into the working class a spirit of uncompromising hostility towards the class enemy and must sharpen the working class' revolutionary vigilance against nationalism, Traycho-Kostovism, and the saboteurs and spies serving as agents of the Anglo-American imperialists. They must educate the workers in a spirit of love towards their Fatherland and of readiness to defend her and strengthen her defensive might, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and international solidarity and of boundless love and loyalty to the great USSR and our leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin.

3. Popular education in scientific and technical matters,

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physical culture work, and measures to provide leisure-time facilities for the workers must be intensified by utilizing the enormously rich experience of the Soviet labor unions.

The network of cultural institutions, such as clubs, "red corners", libraries, radio-listening centers, movie houses, and playgrounds, must be enlarged and their activity must be improved.

The labor unions must intensify their measures to promote the physical education and health of the working people and to improve the rest facilities for them and their children in rest homes, children's camps, parks, and playgrounds.

4. The organizational role of the press, especially the labor press, in the reorganization of labor union activity must be broadened so as to assure steady and further development of socialist competition and of the political-enlightenment and cultural training of the workers.

The press must become the exponent of the best production experience. It must contribute all it can to the development of criticism and self-criticism, and must wage an effective fight against bureaucratic perversions in the leadership of socialist competition against everything which obstructs and hinders it.

5. The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party is instructing the Party organizations to intensify the use of Marxist-Leninism propaganda in the system of political-

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enlightenment and cultural work in the labor unions.

6. Confronted with the rabid preparations of the Anglo-American imperialists for a new war, the Bulgarian labor unions, as an integral part of the World Federation of Labor Unions, must unremittently intensify the struggle to unmask the warmongers and their Balkan tools, the criminal fascist gang of Titoists, the Greek monarcho-fascists, and the Turkish reactionaries, and the dissident attempts of the imperialist agents in the international labor union movement, and they must increase their efforts to strengthen Bulgarian-Soviet friendships, and the cause of peace, democracy, and socialism.

IV. THE PARTY AND THE LABOR UNIONS

Correct Party leadership is the source of the strength of the labor unions and is absolutely assential for the success of their work. In view of this, the Central Committee of the Party calls^{the}/attention of the entire Party to the necessity of making a radical improvement in the Party's political leadership of the labor unions from top to bottom.

Improvement of the Party's work in the labor unions must be considered a primary objective of the entire Party, of its okrug, okoliya, city, and rayon committees, of the political sections, and of the primary Party organizations. Party administrations, Party organizations, and communists in the labor unions themselves are fully responsible for the situation and the abtivity of the labor unions.

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Party organizations must assure concrete direction of the work of the labor unions, by watching it and by assisting the labor unions with timely instructions and supplying them with the necessary personnel.

The fundamental work in enterprises and offices in the mobilization of the working class for the fulfillment of the plan, in the organization of socialist competition, in the education and re-education of the workers, and in the protection of workers from industrial hazards and accidents and in social security must be carried on by the Party organizations and the communists through the labor unions; they must not take the place of the unions.

It must be well understood that without labor unions and without further strengthening and actively assisting them, no administrator of an enterprise or office could cope successfully with the great problems connected with the building of socialism, and no primary Party organization would be able to broaden and strengthen its ties with the working class, without which it is impossible to accomplish successfully all the tasks that confront the Party.

The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party considers the policy and activity of the Federation of Labor Unions correct and calls on the entire Party and all the Party organizations to extend to it the greatest assistance possible so that it can successfully accomplish its new objectives.

The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party

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expresses its firm conviction that the glorious Bulgarian labor union movement will also, under the present conditions, fulfill with honor its historic organizational and educational role.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

29 November 1951

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EDUCATION IN THE DIMITROV YOUTH LEAGUE -- Sofia, Mladetz, Aug 51

The third school year of political education in the Dimitrov Youth League (DYL) begins on 1 October in cities and on 15 October in villages.

Thousands of members and non-members of the DYL will continue and thousands of other boys and girls will begin studying the principles and the history of the All-Union Communist Party (bolshevik), the history of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the life history and the work of the leaders of the proletariat, Lenin and Stalin, the life history and the work of Comrade Dimitrov, the governmental and social structure of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the status of the DYL.

The task of teaching workers and youth the principles of Marxism-Leninism is a mighty weapon in the struggle to establish the economic and cultural foundations of a socialist society in Bulgaria. By mastering the principles of Marxism-Leninism the members of the DYL are constantly arming themselves with knowledge on the laws of social development and the political struggle, and acquiring a better understanding of the Party's policy, directed towards the solution of the great problems for building a socialist society.

The development of a socialist society progresses with great speed which requires the regular training of thousands of new personnel, who would be in a position to cope with the tremendous tasks assigned to them by the Party. The expert mastering of Marxism-Leninism by the administrative personnel and members of the DYL is the most important

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conditions for improving their work in all branches of the building of socialism.

Thanks to the solicitude of the Party and its Dimitrov's Central Committee headed by Comrade V. Chervenkov, all the necessary conditions have been met in Bulgaria in order to propagate the ideas of Marxism-Leninism among the workers and the youth. The most important works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, Blagoev, Dimitrov, and V. Chervenkov have been published. The large educational network for political training established in the Party and the DYI affords excellent possibilities to all members of the DYI and the entire working youth depending on their training and desire to study and master the great teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin.

The DYI is above all an educational organization. For that reason the political education of the members of the DYI and of the entire youth is one of the fundamental objectives of the activity of the DYI.

Political training plays a primary role in the struggle for the communist education of youth, and for forming their philosophy of life and their moral and political outlook. The Party assigns to the DYI the great responsibility of educating the youth to be fearless, strong, filled with the joy of living, confident in their strength, and ready to overcome all difficulties in fighting for freedom, independence, and honor of the fatherland, and be courageous fighters for the cause of socialism. For that reason the Second Congress of the DYI stressed in its decisions that one of the most important tasks of the League is to improve further the work in political education, and

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to improve further the work in political education, and to increase the propaganda of Marxism-Leninism.

On the basis of the resolutions taken by the Second Congress of the DYL the Bureau of the Central Committee of the DYL, as early as the end of the 1950/1951 school year, made a decision on the "New school year in the system for the political education of youth". These resolutions summed up the experiences of the past year and assigned at an early date the tasks for the preparation of the new school year of the League.

Profiting from the experience of the VLKSM, the Bureau of the Central Committee of the DYL decided to introduce in the system of political education in the DYL the study of the biography of Lenin. In its resolution the Bureau of the Central Committee of the DYL points out to the organizations and members of the DYL that the study of the biographies of Lenin, Stalin, and Dimitrov is of exceptional importance for the education of young girls and boys in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, of boundless love and loyalty to the USSR, the All-Union Communist Party (bolshevik), and Comrade Stalin, to the fatherland of Dimitrov and the heroic Bulgarian Communist Party, and of undaunted hatred towards the enemies of peace and socialism. For that reason the CC of the DYL recommends that the youth study centers, where study of the biographies of Lenin, Stalin, and Dimitrov will be undertaken should be given a prominent place in the system of political education of youth.

Judging from the experiences of the past two school years, the Bureau of the CC of the DYL decided to exclude the readers' groups from the system of political education of youth. At the same time, the CC

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of the DYL points out that readers' groups are maintained as an important media for the ideological and political education of youth and that the committees and organizations of the DYL are required to expand and to improve the management of the work in readers' groups.

In preparing for the new school year the experience of the past school year must be taken into consideration, namely all achievements and all shortcomings which should serve as a basis for the future improvement in the work of political education of youth.

The DYL attained new successes under the guidance of the Party during the past school year. The preparations for the school year of the DYL were carried out in a more satisfactory manner. The work for the selection and training of propagandists was improved. The committees of the DYL selected more than 27,500 propagandists, and almost 17,000 of them were trained in Party and League courses.

The number of study groups and the number of youths attending them were increased. During the first school year, 1949/1950, there were 22,345 study groups, attended by 309,736 persons, and during the second school year, 1950/1951, there were more than 27,700 study groups, attended by more than 350,000 persons. In the Party study groups another 16,000 members of the DYL were enrolled, or a total of more than 50 percent of the total membership of the DYL were enrolled in the study groups for political education.

In the second place, the administration of the DYL's school year on the part of the committees of the DYL was improved. The okrug and okoliya committees held plenum meetings and discussions, where questions in connection with political education were taken up.

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For the improvement of the administration of the League's school year, the school year activity check up, organized by the CC of the DYL, following the example set by the Party, helped considerably.

In the third place, the number of persons successfully completing the studies at these study groups was increased as compared with the past school year. During the first school year 16,912 study groups, attended by 210,342 persons completed the courses successfully, which represents 40 percent of the total membership of the DYL.

Simultaneously, political consciousness and the activity in the struggle for peace and building of socialism in Bulgaria of the persons who attended these courses was increased. Many examples set since then ~~has~~ speak eloquently on this point. Comrade Nataliya Nikolova from the "Bulgariya" Factory at Kazanluk, was, as far as politics is concerned, an ignorant girl. After enrollement in a study group she became an active member of the DYL, was a leader of a readers' group, and later became a propagandist for multi-machine servicing and a shock worker. Attendants of the study group at Kulata, Petrich Okoliya, helped border troops in the apprehension of diversionists. The persons who attended the study group, led by Comrade Ermeniya Khristova, at Musachevo, Elin Pelin Okoliya, and who were instructed in a readers' group, have obtained 30 percent more than the planned yields. Comrade Marin Ganev of plant 14, student at the youth political school, has already won the right to stamp the goods produced by him with his own quality stamp. The students of the study group teaching the history of the BCP at the G. Dimitrov Plant at Stalin, have increased their production efforts. Two of them are already awarded the title

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"excellent worker", three of them have been promoted; they also gave from ~~amongst~~ their midst a secretary of the association of the DYL.

The Second Congress of the DYL accounted for serious defects in the work for the political education of youth. The fundamental defect was that many study groups in political education carried on their instructions on a low ideo-political level. The subjects under study, were not adequately tied in with the tasks assigned by the Party in the field of building of socialism and in the struggle for preserving peace. The leading role of the party in the entire economic and social life of Bulgaria was not presented adequately. Also inadequately presented was the decisive role of the USSR, the All-Union Communist Party (bolshevik), and Comrade Stalin, for the development of Bulgaria on the road to socialism and the strength and the omnipotence of the camp of peace, democracy, and socialism. Crude political and theoretical mistakes were permitted to occur.

At the basis of these defects in the ideo-political essence of the teaching at study groups lies the unhappy selection of a large number of propagandists, the inadequate work for their training in summer courses, and the insufficient cares for them during the school year.

The most responsible task is assigned to propagandists, namely to instruct politically the members of the DYL and the youth. For that reason the CC of the DYL calls constantly to the attention of the DYL's committees to take special care in the selection of propagandists, and to constantly seek the assistance of the Party. Before the beginning of the school year and after the termination of the courses for training

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propagandists, the DYL's committees must make a second check up to determine whether they have really selected the most suitable boys and girls as propagandists.

The high quality of the work done by study groups in the system of political education depends to a large extent on the correct way of selecting the members of the study groups. For that reason the CC of the DYL calls constantly to the attention of the committees to exercise more care in selecting the persons who are to attend the courses in study groups. This must be done at least 15 days before the beginning of the school year. The memberships of the study groups must be checked at general meetings, and must be approved by the okoliya, city and rayon committees of the DYL. The most important thing in selecting the members of the study groups in political education must be to choose persons with more or less equal political and general educational background, and persons in the same age bracket.

The defects which were allowed to occur in the selection of members of study groups during the past year must be avoided this year. Everything possible should be done to avoid the repetition of cases as were registered at Bogdan, Grudovo Okoliya, at Kableshkovo, Pomorie Okoliya, at Alfatar, Silistra Okoliya, at G. Chardak, Plovdiv Okoliya, and at other localities. At these localities the DYL's committees, without consulting the youths, and without explaining to them what is to be studied at each study group, have assigned them to different study groups according to name lists or by alphabetical order.

The proper selection of propagandists and the right choice of

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members of a study group are not a guarantee for the success of the work of the study groups. An important factor for raising the ideological level of the propaganda work is the systematic training of the propagandists.

Seminars in permanent session appear to be the tried and most efficient means for assisting and supervising the work of the young propagandists. Seminars in permanent session must be organized immediately after the termination of the training courses and before the beginning of the school year. The okrug, okoliya, and local committees of the DYL should see to it that the propagandists regularly attend the seminar sessions. The seminars do not replace the individual studies of the propagandists, which are basic, but their function is to assist them. In order that the propagandists be acquainted with all tasks, it is necessary that they should attend lectures on the most important resolutions of the Party and the Government, on the internal and international situation, on the local economic problems, and others.

It is to be regretted that many okrug, city, and rayon committees of the DYL did not give proper attention to the work of the seminars during the past year. Many okoliya committees failed, as far as the work of their seminars is concerned. For a very long time the okrug committees at Vidin, Pavlikeni, Sevlievo, Turnovo, Pazardzhik, Peshtera, Devin, and others, did not have seminars in permanent session. Many other seminars had a very poor attendance record.

The problem of improving the methodological training of propagandists is one of the most important problems for the special attention and increased effort of the DYL's committees. The study and the spreading of the rich experiences of the propagandists is an important task,

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which has to be tackled by the DYL's committees, and especially by the "Propaganda i agitatsiya" (Propaganda and Agitation) sections. For that purpose okoliya committees must establish groups of well trained propagandists, to regularly visit the study groups, to supervise the work of the propagandists, and to offer them whatever assistance is needed.

A decisive factor for improving the political education of youth is the constant betterment of the leadership of the study groups on the part of committees and associations of the DYL. It is necessary that all the DYL's committees, through their members and collaborators, exercise direct supervision over the study groups. They must also make the necessary arrangements for their members to visit the classes of the study groups each week. At their meetings and at general meetings the bureaus of these committees must discuss the problems related to the school year and the studies. They must also take timely, necessary measures for eliminating weaknesses and defects, by seeking the assistance of the given Party organizations and committees at all times.

The experiences of the past year show many defects in the school management. The greatest weakness in the school management is that the DYL's committees did not devote enough time to problems related to the substance of the educational work. Control over the quality and the ideo-political level of the work at study groups in political education was almost non-existent. For a long time the problems of quality and substance of the educational work were not of any concern to the DYL's committees, which had no immediate impressions of the work, since their visits to the study groups were very rare. The main reason for that is the unpardonable underestimation of political

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education among the youth by many persons working in the committees of the DYL. That is also due to the fact that they themselves devote little time to propaganda work or to increasing their theoretical knowledge and general education.

It is an important task of the DYL's organizations to see to it that during the first days of the school year all political study groups and political schools are functioning properly. They must see to it that the classes are held regularly, that there is regular attendance, and that there is strict discipline. Each violation of the school ~~time-table~~^{schedules} obstructs the fulfillment of study plans.

The youth is awaiting the opening of the new school year. They desire to learn things, and to enlarge their cultural and political outlook. The objective of the DYL is to fulfill in the best possible way, more fully and more comprehensively, this desire of the youth. The beginning of the school year in the system of political education of youth will be a serious trial for each association of the DYL, and an important indication of its entire activity. The higher the level of political education of the members of the DYL and the entire youth, the higher their socialist consciousness, and the more fruitful their fight for the great work of the Party, and for the victory of socialism and communism.

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